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FOOD AID FROM THE COMMUNITY A NEW APPROACH

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FOOD AID FROM THE COMMUNITY

A NEW APPROACH

According to the FAO, 450 million people out of the world's total population are starving. The World Bank puts this figure at nearly 1 000 million. This discrepancy no doubt stems simply from the criteria used to define hunger. The exact figure is not very important anyway - only its magnitude and its effects count. For the group of over-fed nations to which the EEC Member States belong, hunger is but an abstract concept which occasionally manifests itself in the form of poster campaigns that ruffle some people's consciences. For those affected, however, it involves suffering and physical and physiological damage which endangers lives and the development of whole nations. The social cost is enormous.

Between a quarter and half the population of the developing countries suffer from hunger either endemically or sporadically (famine caused by natural disasters or social crises).

FAO research indicates that since the beginning of the seventies, the situation, far from improving, has tended to deteriorate further. The recession, and the growing instability it creates, is aggravating the developing countries' food crisis. They do not have the technical, commercial, economic or political infrastructure they need in order to benefit from international price movements when exporting and protect themselves when importing. The present crisis does not explain everything, however. The developing countries' increasing dependence on food supplies from abroad over the last few years is a trend which began twenty or more years ago. We have evidence of this in the fact that forty years ago Asia, Africa and Latin America were net exporters of foodstuffs, whereas they are now all net importers.

In most of the developing countries, the gap between population growth and agricultural production is widening. It is predicted that by the year 2020 the world will have a population of 8 000 million, and of that total 85% will be concentrated in the Third World. The tendency towards urban development linked with this population growth, the industrialization process and the economic crisis are creating ever-increasing commercial food requirements, which can be met only by imports. The difficult balance of payments situations of many developing countries are often a stumbling block here.

The FAO has estimated that the developing countries' net cereals imports rose from 32m tonnes a year between 1962 and 1964 to 52m tonnes between 1972 and 1974 and that, if this trend continues, as seems likely, they will exceed 90m tonnes in 1985.

Faced with this new challenge, the international community has set itself the target of solving the problem of hunger by the end of this century. How is it to achieve this? The food aid supplied over the last few decades has been one answer to this question, but an imperfect one. The new situation we have just outlined calls for new solutions. It is no longer a question of charity - and it is no longer acceptable for countries with surpluses simply to dispose of them piecemeal via the morally comforting channel of food aid. The Food Aid Convention, which was concluded in 1968 and under which at least 10m tonnes of cereals were to be supplied free of charge to the developing countries - although this target was never reached - should itself be overhauled in view of the scale of the requirements, which we stress will amount to 90m tonnes by 1985.

The European Community, a latecomer to the debate on the subject since it did not come on the scene until 1968, is bound to play a greater role in the development and improvement of food aid. The Member States' share of food aid has decreased steadily while the Community contribution has risen to the extent that the latter now constitutes over one-third of the EEC's official development assistance. However, the aid supplied by the Community as such in the form of cereals - which constitute the main product - accounted for only 1% of the developing countries' import requirements in 1982, a fact which testifies to the inadequacy of this aid.

The major debate on hunger which arose in international circles could not fail to have repercussions within the EEC. The European Parliament took up the cudgels by adopting a report on the issue in 1979 and confronting both the EEC executive and the Member States with their responsibilities. In reports published in the summer of 1982, the Community noted that the nature and also the method of implementation of its food aid were far from satisfactory.

The Commission of the European Communities drew its conclusions from this. Mr Edgard Pisani, the Member of the Commission responsible for the Community's development policy, had this to say when he addressed the members of the European Parliament during the debate on hunger last June:

"It would have been extremely easy for someone such as myself, for whom the hunger suffered by others is intolerable, to fall in with those who noisily stir up the crowds without suggesting any solution. For someone like me, for whom world hunger is intolerable, it would have been easy to make moving and moralizing speeches, to let myself be carried away by the force of emotional propaganda. I could easily have made myself popular by yielding to the temptation to indulge in inflammatory and exaggerated talk designed to stir up emotion.

Not for one moment did I dream of yielding to these temptations, because neither you nor I are here to win votes by stirring up scandal: we are here to find a remedy to an evil which we all find unacceptable.

By preparing its programme to combat hunger in the world, by patiently implementing it, by asking for your support in terms of budgetary resources, the Commission is asking you for a fundamental expression of political will, and not for political gestures to suit the mood of the moment."

This "fundamental expression of political will" must now be translated into action so that Community food aid can get beyond the improvisation stage and so that we stop treating hunger, to quote Mr Pisani, as an "incident" and start treating it as a disease.

Food aid: a recent Community development for which there is no provision in the Treaty

Very frequent use is made of food aid on both the bilateral and multi-lateral plane. It is still the mainstay of the campaign against hunger. The United States was the first to use its cereal-exporting capacity to help Europe to overcome its difficulties with supplies following the Second World War. This aid was subsequently re-directed to Third World countries. Public Law 480 of 1954, passed by Congress, forms the basis of US food aid: it helps support US farmers by making surpluses easier to dispose of and hence stabilizes prices to a certain degree. This link between food aid and the problem of surpluses was to make it the target of much criticism, donor countries being accused of basing their aid on the size of the surpluses.

The European Community succumbed to the temptation of disposing of its grain surpluses, and particularly its milk product surpluses, via food aid.

Since the Treaty of Rome does not provide for operations of this kind, it was not until 1968 that the Community as such began to frame a food aid policy by signing the Food Aid Convention concluded during the Kennedy Round. This Convention is one of the two parts of the International Wheat Agreement (see box). It marked an innovation in Community policy, since the Community had previously granted food aid only on an exceptional basis, and always at national level.

Initially concluded for three marketing years (1968/69 - 1970/71), the Food Aid Convention laid down the minimum quantities of cereals to be supplied. The contribution from the six-nation Community amounted to 1 035 000 t, of which less than one-third was supplied by the Community as such, the remainder being contributed by the Member States. In 1973, the Community's first enlargement brought about an increase in the quantities, which rose to 1 160 400 t and 1 287 000 t from 1974 onwards. In 1975 the Community's share equalled that of all the Member States and became larger and larger, thereby marking the growing Community dimension of this particular aspect of the EEC's relations with the developing countries. When the Food Aid Convention was extended for the period 1980-83, the Community increased its contribution to 1 650 000 t a year. The additional quantities have been sent mainly to the poorest countries.

Table 1 in the Annex provides details of Community food aid since 1969.

In 1969 the EEC Council of Ministers decided to diversify food aid by allowing the aid programmes to include milk products: skimmed milk powder, butteroil (which is dehydrated butter and will therefore keep). The avowed main objective of this operation is not humanitarian but financial: the

disposal of butter or milk powder "mountains" via food aid means savings on storage, which offset the cost of the necessary export refunds. Table 1 also indicates the quantities of milk products provided as food aid solely by the Community as such.

A form of aid which is too restricted

The International Grains Arrangement concluded in Geneva under the GATT was therefore the starting point for the Community's food aid.

The institutional structures which the Member States established in order to apply this Convention are an initial indication of the narrow view they took of food aid, which they saw as a strictly humanitarian operation without any direct bearing upon their economic and political objectives. Because these structures are both cumbersome and incomplete, they make it difficult if not impossible, to coordinate food aid with other Community policies, particularly development cooperation and agricultural policy.

The centralization of the decision-making process is the first factor which contributes to the cumbersome nature of the system. The Council decides on the food aid programmes in their entirety without delegating any powers to the Commission. Experts' studies revealed that, following adoption of the annual programmes, the implementation schedules had to pass through several preparatory stages, while conclusion of the agreements between the EEC and the recipient countries involved nine stages. This institutional machinery explains the long periods (12 to 15 months in a "normal" year, and sometimes more) which separate the adoption of a programme and the dispatch of the aid.

There is a second factor which complicates the workings of the Convention, namely the distinction between national operations, which fall within the jurisdiction of the Member States alone, and Community operations, which are decided on by the EEC. The decision to separate the Community's from the Member States' commitments stems from the fact that it was considered necessary, in order to guarantee the validity of the Convention, that it should be signed jointly by the EEC - given its responsibility for commercial policy - and by the Member States, since they are responsible for foreign policy. This separation does enable the Member States to incorporate food aid at least to some extent into their diplomatic relations, but it also means that Community programmes take even longer to adopt; above all, it undermines their coherence, owing to the lack of even a modicum of coordination between the two types of operation.¹ The relative increase in Community operations has lessened this problem, but has not entirely eliminated it.

¹ In 1969 the Council confined the coordination of national policies to Community operations. The geographical distribution of Community and national operations respectively is evidence of the lack of coordination: in 1968-69, 62% of the Community's food aid went to the Far East, as compared with 42% of national food aid, while the Middle East received 21% of national food aid, but none from the Community.

Another factor is the shortcomings in the regulations governing food aid and above all the absence of criteria for its allocation. The Commission tried to remedy this shortcoming as early as 1969 by adopting four criteria for the 1970 programme: import requirements, food aid received from other donors, the situation regarding official foreign exchange reserves, the effects on trade of food aid already received. Following a period of disagreement (the 1970 programme was substantially modified by the Council, and took longer to implement) the Council seemed to accept these criteria, but still only on a piecemeal and informal basis. Each of the Member States has its own network of relations with Third World countries and hence a different view of the criteria which should govern the allocation of financial aid.

Another shortcoming - and one that is by no means insignificant given the need for coordination with the development cooperation policy - is the absence of machinery for monitoring the use made of the food aid in the recipient countries. In the countries signatory to the Lomé Convention the representatives of the EDF (European Development Fund) on the spot can in some cases monitor food aid consignments, but representatives are not present in all ACP countries and their resources are limited. The lack of an external network considerably blurs the distinction between food aid awarded as a gift (emergency aid and nutritional aid) and food aid for sale on the recipient country's market (standard aid). This lack makes it more difficult to see that proper use is made of the counterpart funds, which can be ploughed back into development projects, but also gives rise to many forms of abuse and waste during the transport, acceptance and distribution stages, not to mention the disruption of the recipient country's market.

The institutional machinery for aid in the form of milk products follows the same lines and suffers from the same unwieldy procedures and shortcomings.

Under these rather unfavourable conditions, the Commission has endeavoured to persuade the Council of Ministers to improve various aspects of the aid by regulating consignments by means of multiannual programming, increasing the quantities and diversifying the products supplied and, generally speaking, streamlining the administration of food aid. These proposals formed the subject of a communication to the Council at the end of 1974.

The results proved significant since the quantities dispatched increased and stabilized, even though the institutional framework improved only slightly.

This effort has coincided with a worldwide realization of the flaws in food aid, its dangers and the way in which it ought to contribute towards the Third World countries' endeavours to become self-sufficient. It is universally hoped that in time it can be phased out, as this would mean that the problem of hunger had been solved.

Hunger is the very theme around which the European Parliament and the Commission have been conducting their major debate on how to make the Community's development aid more effective. Food aid will have an important role to play, with no room for improvisation.

However, until such time as a new policy is established - which will require major efforts by the Member States - large sums are being channelled into the EEC's food aid, with the 1982 total exceeding 700m ECU (1 ECU = \$ 1.01 at 1 June 1982).

The Community's food aid in its present form

Food aid takes the form of either "standard" or "emergency" operations. It is outlined every year in a programme adopted by the Council acting on a proposal from the Commission. Rather than programming in the strict sense of the term, it is in fact a simple exercise involving the allocation of the products available each year among the beneficiaries.

The objectives of the Community's food aid are as follows:

- i. to raise the nutritional standards of the recipients;
- ii. to help in emergencies;
- iii. to contribute towards the recipient countries' economic development.

The developing countries or the international organizations eligible for Community aid put forward requests for cereals and milk products.

The Commission then allocates the products on the basis of precise criteria, which can, however, be applied with some flexibility. Following the Council's decision accepting or modifying the Commission's proposal, the Commission is entrusted with the administration of the aid, involving procurement of the products and consignment to the recipient. These products are bought as a rule on the Community market but may for the sake of efficiency be procured in the developing countries themselves (so-called triangular operations) or on other markets, depending on availability.

As the name suggests, "emergency" operations are carried out in the event of natural or other disasters resulting in famine or the threat of famine.

Since 1980, new possibilities have been opened up: multiannual programming and the use of some of the cereals food aid for setting up buffer stocks in the recipient countries themselves.

The Council has also authorized more extensive purchasing of products in the developing countries themselves via triangular operations.

Three main criteria for receiving food aid from the EEC

In March 1977 the Council approved three main criteria governing the granting of food aid in the form of cereals to countries which so request: basic nutritional requirements, level of economic development, external financial position. These criteria cannot be applied strictly to programmes for aid in the form of milk products. Milk products complement but do not replace cereals as the basic dietary component. In the case of supplementary foodstuffs, import requirements are of only relative value since priority must be given to cereals for meeting nutritional requirements and thus combatting under-nourishment, rather than concentrating on the protein

content of milk and thus placing the emphasis on malnutrition. Consequently, the proposals for allocating food aid in the form of milk products must take into account capacity to use and absorb these products and not theoretical import requirements.

- i. Basic nutritional requirements: the existence of a food shortfall is a prerequisite for the granting of aid. It is a question of determining the proportion of eligible countries' import requirements which cannot be met by commercial imports. Where aid is to be distributed free of charge, requirements are analysed in greater detail.
- ii. Level of economic development: this is determined on the basis of the World Bank's latest estimates of per capita GDP. For 1982, the figure of US\$ 730 was set as the upper limit, corresponding to the 1982 eligibility criterion for aid from the IDA (International Development Association, the credit institution administered by the World Bank).
- iii. External financial position: this is assessed on the basis of figures available from the International Monetary Fund for balance of payments in absolute terms, and the payments ratio (exports of goods and services expressed as a percentage of balance of payments on current account).

These criteria are not absolutely rigid and others may be taken into account as appropriate.

Balance of payments aid

When analysed, the Community's food aid proves to be aid for the recipient countries' balance of payments rather than development aid. Taken at face value, however, it constitutes a quantity of foodstuffs which the latter do not have to import, particularly in the case of cereals. The funds saved in this way can of course be channelled into development operations.

This aid may be distributed free of charge or re-sold by the country's government on the local markets. The proceeds from these sales then constitute "counterpart funds", which are normally used to finance rural development projects.

Generally speaking, the food is distributed free of charge if it is emergency aid or if it is part of a programme run by an international organization. All the aid which goes through such organizations is distributed free of charge.

Products and quantities

The Community's food aid comprises, as we have seen, mainly cereals and milk products. Other products are covered too, however, and the Community supplies some sugar, either on a regular basis (to Palestinian refugees) or as part of the special operations. Product diversification is a growing trend and will perhaps become one of the key aspects of the EEC's food aid policy.

The EEC's aid in the form of cereals: less than 1% of the developing countries' requirements

Cereals are the most valuable source of energy for countries suffering from under-nourishment and that is why the Community concentrates on supplying them as aid.

At 927 663 t, the Community's cereals aid as such accounted in 1982 for just under 1% of the developing countries' estimated import requirements. The Food Aid Convention sets the contribution from the ten Member States of the EEC at 1 650 000 t. The latter therefore supply some 44% of this aid on a bilateral basis. The Commission's proposal for increasing the amount supplied by the Community in 1982 by 230 000 t was rejected by the Council. A table showing the figures for the Community's cereals aid since the entry into force of the Convention is contained in the Annex. As for the quantities covered by the Convention, the share of the ten-nation Community, i.e. the Member States and the Community as such, amounts to 22% of the total, whereas the share contributed by the USA, the main donor, is almost 60%.

The bulk of the aid in the form of cereals comprises supplies of wheat or wheat flour, and is generally obtained from the markets of the Ten. There are many exceptions justified by consumer habits peculiar to certain beneficiary countries. The food aid consignments scheduled for 1982 included 100 000 t of rice but other products could also be supplied, such as maize, maize flour, sorghum, oat flakes, durum wheat, etc.

In 1982, aid in the form of cereals was sent by the Community to 20 countries, most of them among the least developed countries (LLDCs) as defined by the UN (see the list and corresponding quantities in the Annex).

Egypt and Bangladesh receive the most, with 140 000 t each, followed by Sri Lanka (37 000 t) and Somalia (35 000 t).

Depending in the recipient country's degree of development, the food is delivered "free at destination", which means that the Community bears all the transport costs, whether cif or fob. The Community bears the entire cost of delivering all food given to international organizations.

Emergency aid: in the event of sudden and unforeseeable disasters, the Commission may adopt an emergency procedure by which cereals can be sent to those affected.

In the event of disasters stemming from causes other than natural ones (wars, serious political disturbances, widespread famine, etc.), the Commission must obtain prior authorization from the Member States; this is unnecessary in the other cases.

The quantities earmarked for emergency aid are taken from the reserve provided for in the annual programme.

EEC aid in the form of milk products: two-thirds of total world aid

Unlike cereals aid, which is based on a multilateral agreement, Community aid in the form of milk products is entirely self-contained. The decision

was taken by the Council of the six-nation Community in 1969 and the first agreements concerning food aid in the form of milk products concluded solely with international organizations (WFP and the International Red Cross) were implemented in 1970. At present over half the EEC aid in the form of milk products is supplied by the Community to the beneficiary countries direct.

The Community provides approximately two-thirds of the total aid in the form of milk products received by the developing countries.

The Community supplies milk powder and butteroil, which is dehydrated butter, hence much easier to keep than ordinary butter. By adding water to these two products, whole milk can be obtained.

Many problems arise in the use of milk and serious precautions must be taken. Although there is no danger that it may blind children who drink it, contrary to what some misinformed people claim, accidents do happen, as for instance when polluted water is added to milk powder, providing a perfect medium for germs. Furthermore, the diet of the inhabitants of some countries - notably in South-East Asia - creates an allergy to lactose resulting in diarrhea, so that no other food can be properly assimilated by the body, producing the opposite result from that sought.

Milk nevertheless still seems to be the best source of protein, particularly for growing children.

In addition to the problems of reconstituting milk from powder and water, there is also the problem of conservation and distribution. Distribution should take place as quickly as possible, except where milk can be sterilized, but this requires equipment which in many cases developing countries cannot afford. If the milk is merely pasteurized, which is simpler from the technical point of view, it must reach the consumer within two or three days to prevent it from going off.

Because of the mishaps which have occurred, milk powder is used less and less simply mixed with water, and is added to preparations instead. This means that mothers have to be given a certain amount of instruction at information centres.

The addition of vitamins to milk powder is becoming more and more frequent, and in some cases flavouring is added to make it more palatable.

For milk products, as in the case of cereals, quantities are laid down for emergency aid. Other than in exceptional circumstances, the maximum quantities allowed per operation are limited to 500 t of milk powder and 500 t of butteroil, which are taken from the reserve provided for in the annual programmes.

As we have stated, the criteria for allocating aid in the form of milk products are not necessarily the same as those for cereals, and the recipient country's capacity for absorbing these products remains an essential factor.

Since 1978, the Community has provided 150 000 t of milk powder and 45 000 t of butteroil as food aid, so that, unlike in earlier years, some kind of pattern has now been established.

In 1982, food aid in the form of milk powder was allocated to 33 countries (74 850 t) and five international organizations (64 160 t), while 10 990 t were earmarked for the reserve (see table in the Annex).

Aid in the form of butteroil was allocated to 29 countries (30 255 t), five international organizations (13 400 t) and 1 345 t were held in reserve (see the Annex).

An exemplary operation: FLOOD II

The most spectacular feature of the milk products section of the Community's food aid programme is its long-term commitment to the second stage of Operation Flood, launched by the Indian Government. Operation Flood is a large-scale development project aimed at setting up a modern, efficient dairy industry in India using local produce and able to supply the large major urban centres.

The operation is in two stages, and the first, Flood I, was carried out from 1970 to 1978 and amounted to a small-scale version of Flood II.

It is not only the largest project of its type but also one of the most extensive rural development projects in the Third World.

In July 1977, the Indian Government requested aid from the Community for the second stage of the project, extending from 1978 to 1985. It requested approximately 186 000 t of milk powder and 114 000 t of butteroil, with deliveries phased over seven years.

The earnings from sales of these products - some \$ 270m - should cover half the total cost of the project, the difference being covered by a loan from the World Bank (36%) and national resources.

These funds are allocated by the Indian Dairy Corporation to the dairy federations in the form of grants or loans. The main objectives of the project are the improvement by 1985 of the living conditions of 10 million families of milk producers, the establishment of a distribution network extending over 142 large towns with a total population of 150 million, and the setting up of the infrastructure required for India's dairy industry.

Since 1978, the Community has been supplying India with 31 000 t of milk powder and 12 700 t of butteroil every year.

According to the Commission, the project illustrates the potential of a food aid policy which makes a direct contribution to the rural development of the beneficiary country and goes beyond the short-term solution of meeting the population's immediate food requirements. The success of the operation also militates in favour of stepping up the operations programmed over a number of years.

Other products: diversification of food aid

With a view to complying with the developing countries' requests concerning

products other than cereals and milk products, the Community is tending more to diversify its aid, although cereals still form the basis for all operations in this sphere.

In 1974, the Council expressed its approval of this diversification process. The Commission presented a proposal for a regulation designed to provide a legal basis for this aid.

A number of operations involving new products have recently been carried out following ad hoc decisions by the Council and in 1982 Parliament opened new budget headings for that purpose. These products comprise mainly sugar, vegetable oils and other products such as millet and beans. It should be noted that these operations have been conducted largely under the umbrella of the exceptional aid package of 40m ECU for the least developed countries approved at the end of 1981 (see below).

Sugar

A new addition to the products distributed under the heading of standard food aid, sugar has been entered in the 1982 budget for an amount of 2.8m ECU, i.e. roughly the equivalent of 10 000 t. Of this quantity, the bulk will go to the Palestinian refugees under the UNRWA Convention (6 086 t). The remainder is allocated according to requirements, but usually goes to refugees. In 1982 1 500 t were allocated to Afghan refugees through the UNHCR and an extra 737 t went to UNRWA.

Furthermore, a number of operations involving aid in the form of sugar were launched by the Community in 1982 under the 40m ECU exceptional aid package, including one operation to help Somalia and another Sudan.

Vegetable oils

Vegetable oils are another valuable source of energy for the population of some countries, and food aid in the form of vegetable oils was sent to a number of recipients after Parliament had entered an appropriation of 5m ECU in the budget for this purpose. The UNHCR was given 2 000 t of colza oil for the Afghan refugees, 350 t for Thai refugees, and in the autumn of 1982 a consignment of 2 700 t was proposed for Nicaragua.

Food aid in the form of colza was also provided under the umbrella of the 40m ECU exceptional aid.

Other products: beans, millet, white maize

Parliament also entered a 5m ECU item for "Other products" in the budget for 1982. Red beans purchased on the Honduran market were sent to the refugees in Central America.

As part of the 40m ECU exceptional aid package, the Community provided food aid in the form of beans, millet and white maize.

Aid for Palestinian refugees - the UNRWA Convention

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) has been receiving food aid from the Community for about ten years under a regularly renewed arrangement.

A new convention was concluded between the EEC and UNRWA which is to remain in force throughout 1983. UNRWA, whose mandate has been extended by the United Nations General Assembly until June 1984, has set up an education programme, a health service and a food programme.

This is in fact two programmes: a Basic Rations Programme and a Supplementary Feeding Programme which is run by the health service as part of measures to monitor, protect and improve nutritional standards.

These programmes are being implemented in five different territories: Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, West Bank and Gaza.

The Basic Rations Programme

This programme is aimed at about 824 000 people (as compared with the number of refugees registered with UNRWA - 1 844 318). There is now a ceiling on the number of beneficiaries and the list of refugees is constantly updated.

The programme comprises the supply of monthly rations of flour (5 kg), oils and fats (0.375 kg) and sugar (0.6 kg) to each beneficiary. Extra flour rations (10 kg) are distributed to the most disadvantaged refugees.

It should be noted that UNRWA has requested the termination of the Basic Rations Programme in 1983, after which only the very needy will receive extra rations. This change is justified by the improvement in the Palestinians' situation,; many of them are emigrating and are able to send money to their families, which means they can improve their standard of nutrition.

In return, UNRWA is requesting that the EEC should finance the entire education programme, which those in charge of the Agency see as the top priority. In 1982 the Commission presented proposals for amendments to the Convention along those lines.

Supplementary Feeding Programme

This programme is aimed at the most vulnerable of the refugees and comprises three aspects:

- i. Distribution of hot meals plus vitamins A and D in about a hundred food centres, six days a week, to children under eight, or, on presentation of a medical certificate, to older people (in all some 35 people);
- ii. Distribution of whole or skimmed milk at milk distribution points and

Protection of Mother and Infant (PMI) centres to children under three (50 000 children are covered by this programme).

- iii. Distribution of extra rations to pregnant and nursing mothers and to invalids (mainly flour and butteroil).

It should be pointed out that this programme, focussing on the most vulnerable groups, is financed almost entirely by the Community. The EEC supplies foodstuffs, and contributes some US\$ 3.5m a year towards implementation of the programme, comprising the purchase of extra food (corned beef, legumes, etc., local produce, vitamins), upkeep of the distribution centres, and payment of the salaries of the staff who run the programme.

A new start - food aid and the EEC's plan of action against hunger in the world

In the autumn of 1979, the European Parliament began a wide-ranging discussion on the subject of hunger. This gave rise to a resolution in which the Members of the European Parliament committed the Community to "do more" and "do better".

The Commission then presented the Council in October 1981 with a "plan of action against hunger in the world", containing sections providing for short-term measures designed to have an immediate effect alongside longer-term action focussing on the structural causes of the poorest countries' food problems. The Council adopted this plan in February 1982.

The plan is centred around four types of operation:

- i. exceptional food aid amounting to 40m ECU for the least developed countries (LLDCs);
- ii. action to devise and implement food strategies;
- iii. national or regional operations focussing on priorities for the protection and exploitation of the developing countries' agricultural potential;
- iv. Community contribution to international action for strengthening the developing countries' security of supply.

1. Exceptional food aid package of 40m ECU

The 40m ECU for this exceptional aid was entered by the European Parliament in the 1981 budget. In January 1982, the Community started deciding on how the aid was to be allocated: 23.5m ECU in the form of "direct" aid, and 16.5m ECU, i.e. the equivalent of 100 000 t of cereals, awarded to the WFP for supplementing its International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR).

The exceptional aid is intended for the LLDCs. (This concept of the LLDC's - (least developed countries) - was enshrined at the Paris Conference in September 1981. There are 31 of them, representing some 260 million people.) It is designed to help tackle their worsening food situation and should ease their balance of payments problems.

In order to ensure that the foodstuffs offered are adapted as closely as possible to dietary habits in the LLDCs, over 60% of the programme aid takes the form of "non-traditional" products (millet, white maize, oil, sugar, legumes). A large proportion of the foodstuffs were obtained on other developing countries' markets (40% of the programme aid). These "triangular" operations enable the right kind of foodstuffs to be supplied and they have the additional merit of indirectly helping the supplier countries. The countries listed below provided the following:

Senegal - millet for Niger and Chad;
Zimbabwe - white maize for Tanzania;
Malawi (itself an LLDC) - sugar for Somalia;
Kenya (itself an LLDC) - beans for Uganda;

India - oil for Nepal;
Ivory Coast - palm oil for Upper Volta.

A large proportion of this aid, one of the objectives of which was to ease the balance of payments, was sold on the local markets, thereby generating counterpart funds for the countries' agricultural development projects (over 50% of the aid). The other 50% was distributed free of charge as part of the nutritional programme.

The following is a breakdown of these operations, most of which had been completed by the end of June 1982:

COUNTRY	VALUE OF AID (Commission decision 22/1/1982) (ECU)	PRODUCT	QUANTITY	PLACE OF ORIGIN OF PRODUCT
BANGLADESH	4 000 000	Colza oil	5 961.3 T	EEC
BENIN	500 000	Common wheat	2 488 T	EEC
CAPE VERDE	280 000	Rice	636.6 T	EEC
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	120 000	Sugar	90 T	CAMEROON
		Colza oil	35.39 T	EEC
CHAD (AICF - Action inter- national faim)	260 000	Miscellaneous		Developing countries
COMOROS	400 000	Rice	831 T	EEC
ETHIOPIA	3 500 000	Common wheat	17 722 T	EEC
GUINEA	800 000	Rice	1 744 T	EEC
GUINEA BISSAU	400 000	Rice	902.4 T	EEC
HAITI (CRS)	230 000	Rice	400 T	SURINAME
		Oil	(x) 90 T	Developing countries
UPPER VOLTA	400 000	Palm oil	(x) 500 T	IVORY COAST
LESOTHO	230 000	Sugar	475 T	EEC
MALDIVES	30 000	Sugar	(x) 100 T	EEC or world market
MALI	400 000	Miscellaneous		Developing countries
NEPAL	250 000	Mustard oil	(x) 400 T	INDIA
NIGER	(x) 847 200	Millet	2 000 T	SENEGAL
UGANDA (WFP)	750 000	Beans	994 T	RWANDA
			600 (x) T	Developing countries

COUNTRY	VALUE OF AID (Commission decision 22/1/1982) (ECU)	PRODUCT	QUANTITY	PLACE OF ORIGIN OF PRODUCT
SOMALIA	3 000 000	Sugar	1 000 T 1 175 T	MALAWI EEC
		Colza oil	1 263.135T	EEC
		Wheat flour	3 807 T	EEC
SUDAN	500 000	Sugar	1 237 T	EEC
TANZANIA	3 000 000	White maize	14 600 T	ZIMBABWE
LAOS (UNHCR)	400 000	Rice	1 000 (x)T	THAILAND
	----- 23 500 000			
<u>WEP - IEFER</u>				
CHAD	4 748 000(X)	Millet	10 000 T	SENEGAL
NIGER	698 900(X)	Millet	(1 650 TT	SENEGAL
	500 000(X)	Maize	(1 350 T	EEC
SOMALIA	1 300 000(X)	Maize	(4 630 T	EEC
	455 000	Colza oil	(595 T	EEC
ETHIOPIA	2 970 000(X)	Common wheat	14 000 T	EEC
CAPE VERDE	1 650 000	Rice	4 600 T	EEC
SOMALIA	1 800 000	Beans	3 100 (x)T	KENYA or RWANDA
RESERVE	2 378 100 ----- 16 500 000			

(x) Exact quantity not yet known

(X) final amount not yet known (possible price variations)

2. Aid for the developing countries' food strategies

Past experience of agricultural and rural development aid, and especially aid to increase food-crop production, has progressively led many developing countries and virtually all donor countries to the conclusion that any specific action, any project, any aid in cash or in kind has a real chance of producing lasting effects only if it forms an integral part of an overall policy, of a comprehensive strategy.

The problems to be resolved are not only of a technical nature, but involve all the aspects of a social system. Whether an agricultural development operation will have long-term effects continuing after the withdrawal of external assistance or will turn out to be a failure depends on whether or not it fits in with the way of thinking or system of social organization of the local producers, on whether or not it makes allowance for their personal, family or individual farms' constraints, on whether the local producers find in the operation possibilities for improving their economic and social situation, and on whether or not they are motivated to produce more to live better in their rural environment.

The lessons drawn from experience are causing an increasing number of developing countries to adopt an overall approach to the development of food production and to equip themselves as a result with national strategies for the food sector. Some twenty African countries which are signatory to the Lomé Convention have launched a process of elaborating and implementing such strategies. For most of them, it certainly was time to make such a move: the policies hitherto applied by the governments of Third World countries with the aid of rich countries have often meant that agriculture has been neglected, not to say sacrificed. The result is that food production has declined, causing ever-increasing dependence on imports of basic foodstuffs. For Africa as a whole, therefore, cereals imports should double between 1980 and 1985 to the detriment of the external balance of payments. At the same time, the developing countries' populations have been growing even faster: to give an example, in less than 20 years time, by the year 2000, Rwanda will have had to double its agricultural production in order to feed its entire population. Many other countries are faced with similar deadlines.

It is obvious that the enormity of this task requires long-term answers, carefully thought out and structured solutions - in a word, strategies. Largely at the instigation of the World Food Council, a consensus has been reached in recent years on the need for these strategies.

In a resolution passed in November 1980, the Member States of the EEC formally declared their willingness to use Community food aid to attain the food security objectives of those developing countries which undertook to adopt a food policy. This resolution opens up the way for the multi-annual programming of food aid and its use to build up stocks in the recipient countries themselves.

In the second section of its plan, the Commission proposes greater and better-coordinated mobilization of aid donors and international organizations to back up the countries that are following this path.

To this end, the first thing to be done is to help countries that so request to finalize their strategies. The Commission has received such requests. After the Council (Development) had given it the go-ahead in June 1982, an initial experiment was launched with three African countries, Mali, Kenya and Zambia (Rwanda and Tanzania to come). What is involved?

In practical terms, the Commission proposes that for each country that has expressed the desire to begin implementation of a food strategy, a procedure should be introduced grouping together, alongside the country in question, those of the Member States that are prepared to help with its implementation.

As a general rule, this type of action should be coordinated by the Community, in order to facilitate and simplify relations with the developing country concerned. This is all the more necessary in that the countries involved are among the least developed and their administrative structures are shaky. The Community's coordination body will work in close collaboration with the country or institution which sponsored the elaboration of the strategy in order to help the country concerned to put it into action.

The working groups that will be set up will be open to other donor countries sharing the same objective and wishing to follow this approach, and to specialized institutions so that they can act as a catalyst for aid commitments (financial, technical or food), the aim being to secure greater integration of the various types of aid, and to coordinate the various contributors' operations. Within the same framework, it is essential that regular independent and objective assessments be made of the effects of the strategy. Such assessments should examine the impact down to grassroots level of action undertaken, including food and nutritional appraisals among the most underprivileged sections of the population.

While the efforts to implement strategies should be backed up at national level, it is essential to bear in mind the need to fit this type of operation into a wider context, such as the regional one. Account should be taken of the areas in which neighbouring countries complement each other in this sphere, as is evidenced by the quantities of foodstuffs - in some cases, large quantities - transferred from one country to another.

Irrespective of whether the countries are associated with the Community, the Commission proposes - and the Council has accepted, as we have seen - that food aid should be used as a means of supporting the overall strategies through multi-annual commitments relating, for example, to the setting up of buffer stocks or assistance in changing the country's domestic price system. The use of food aid in this way ties in directly with the reasoning that it should constitute a transitional step in a policy aimed at maximum autonomy.

What end result should this exercise achieve?

- i. First of all, it should improve utilization of the resources available or mobilize fresh resources to assist countries with a food strategy.
- ii. Secondly, it should strengthen, especially administratively, the capacity of countries to define and implement their strategy, thus easing one of the constraints which weigh heavily on development efforts.

iii. Finally, it should prompt the donor countries or bodies to place their various operations in a kind of "comprehensive rural development and food security contract" concluded with the developing country concerned. Under such a contract, the following reciprocal commitments would be entered into:

- commitments on the part of the assisted country to adopt, pursuant to the guidelines of the strategy, domestic measures designed to bring about its success; these would involve, depending on the circumstances, the reform of marketing and pricing policies, credit machinery, the land tenure system, etc., or the development of storage facilities, of the transport system or of other means of limiting post-harvest losses (the latter reaching 25% in certain countries for certain products);
- commitments on the part of the donor countries to perform with the greatest possible consistency, given the constraints peculiar to each aid system, the various aspects of the operations they are prepared to undertake to help apply the above measures;

The main value of this comprehensive, contractual approach is twofold:

- (a) At the conclusion of negotiations dealing with all aspects of the problem, it should make it possible to define as clearly as possible the conditions under which each of the operations undertaken would fit into the whole, whether these take the form of specific projects - but integrated in an overall policy - or of contributions towards the financing of fairly broadly based programmes to which the donors could give their support;
- (b) It must guarantee the country undertaking to revise its domestic policies - an exercise that is often difficult and always risky - the effective support of all the available types of aid, not only to bring to a successful conclusion the long-term operations but also to establish the necessary safety nets during the transition period.

This approach would also have the advantage of specifying the conditions under which the constituent parts of the contract - and thus the commitments of each contracting party - could be revised or questioned if the circumstances that prevailed during their negotiation were to change fundamentally.

In any event, a substantial proportion of traditional food aid should be re-oriented on the basis of the support provided for food strategies.

3. Operations with specific themes

By their very nature, certain measures to safeguard or maximise the developing countries' agricultural potential involve both a country and at the same time an ecological region. In view of their scale, they require costly and lengthy operations, with in some cases coordinated

action by a number of donor countries or organizations and financing methods suited to their nature.

Priority themes were established and financing proposals for five "action campaigns" were put forward by the Commission in June 1982 for a total of 49m ECU. These initial campaigns, under which the Community would like to undertake some experimental operations, and the amounts earmarked for them, are as follows:

- i. Saving firewood (10m ECU). This involves mainly encouraging the population in rural areas of Africa to build and use ovens which are economical in their wood consumption.
- ii. Reafforestation and desertification control (10m ECU).
- iii. Village water supply (9m ECU), comprising mainly integrated village water engineering schemes.
- iv. Livestock protection (10m ECU). Control of rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, and also of diseases caused by the tse tse fly.
- v. No progress without training (10m ECU). Training and extension activities in the preceding four fields, plus basic education programmes in rural areas.

4. The Community's contribution to the developing countries' security of supply

For the LLDCs the upward trend of cereals prices on the world market and the drop in their own export earnings create the danger that their balance of payments deficit may worsen. Until their food strategies produce results, ways and means must be sought to lighten the burden of their food bill.

A first step in this direction was taken when the International Monetary Fund established a "food window" to help low-income and food-deficit countries to cope with payments disequilibria resulting from increased cereals imports.

Another line of action was proposed by the Director of the World Food Council (WFC): the establishment of an international food security reserve, to which the low-income countries would have recourse when the trend of international market leads to excessive price rises. Without concealing the economic, financial and technical difficulties involved in such a proposal or even the opposition in principle it may provoke among certain producing exporting countries, the Commission considers that it would be desirable to agree to examine it in detail in conjunction with the countries or bodies concerned.

Another avenue which the Commission could explore is long-term supply contracts, which could be concluded with interested developing countries.

Such operations, if undertaken, would certainly involve some aspects of food aid.

A turning-point in the EEC's food aid

Spurred on by the United Nations, the European Parliament, and the Commission, the Community now seems to be in a position to treat hunger as a "disease" rather than as an "incident". This means that if the Member States of the EEC have the necessary political courage, food aid should cease to be a convenient, conscience-appeasing way of disposing of certain agricultural surpluses and should form part of an overall development aid policy.

We have endeavoured in this short note to point out the flaws in the present food aid system and the aspects which urgently require reform.

Let us take as a sign that things are really moving in the right direction the fact that the Commission has had a series of studies done on the effectiveness and the methods of administering the Community's food aid to enable it to draw conclusions.

The conclusions of these reports confirm the general impression: the EEC's food aid is at one and the same time better and worse than its reputation: better, in that the aid does arrive at its intended destination, even if mix-ups do sometimes occur; worse, in that, despite being properly transported and distributed, it has had little effect as an instrument of development.

The real weak point is the failure to link the aid with proper food policies. For want of a "development reflex", we have a "distribution reflex".

The reports therefore conclude that it is essential to inject new elements into food aid, including:

- i. clear, precise development objectives;
- ii. a decision as to how food aid is to develop in the medium and long term;
- iii. quantity should no longer be the sole criterion for allocating aid, but considerations of quality taking into account the content of food policies should also be introduced;
- iv. establishment of specific programmes by country, with aid on a contractual, multi-annual basis;
- v. a more sustained dialogue between the Community, the developing countries and the other sources of food aid.

The Commission is scheduled to put proposals before the Council at the beginning of 1983 with a view to investing Community food aid with a whole range of resources so that it can really help the developing countries to develop and attain self-sufficiency in food.

THE FOOD AID CONVENTION

The first Food Aid Convention was drawn up in 1967 and entered into force on 1 July 1968.

The present Convention, dating from 1980 and extended until 30 June 1983, constitutes one of the two sections of the International Wheat Agreement, the other section being the Wheat Trade Convention.

The objectives of the Convention

Through a joint effort by the international community, the aim is to achieve the World Food Conference target of providing the developing countries with at least 10 million tonnes of wheat and other cereals annually.

The members and their minimum annual contribution

<u>Members</u>	<u>Tonnes</u>
- Argentina	35 000
- Australia	400 000
- Austria	20 000
- Canada	600 000
- EEC + Member States	1 650 000
- USA	4 470 000
- Finland	20 000
- Japan	300 000
- Norway	30 000
- Sweden	40 000
- Switzerland	27 000
- Spain (from 1 July 1980)	20 000

The Convention's headquarters

International Wheat Council
Haymarket House
28 Haymarket
LONDON SW 1Y 4SS

W.F.P.
WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

The World Food Programme was established at the end of 1961 by two parallel UN and FAO Resolutions for a three-year experimental period.

It was designed as a FAO executive agency for carrying out food aid operations and dealing with the complex problems involved in storage, transport and distribution.

It became operational on 1 January 1963 and was extended in 1965 for an indefinite period by the United Nations General Assembly.

The WFP was originally devised with a view to using up surpluses, which were substantial in the early sixties.

The WFP was not designed as an independent body. Its function is to ensure coordination and collaboration between the specialized agencies and other organs belonging to the United Nations family. It calls upon specialists from these various bodies to give it technical advice in the form of project studies or evaluations and to implement projects.

The Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, made up of 30 members, 15 elected by the UN Economic and Social Council and the other 15 by the FAO, is responsible for elaborating the Programme's policy and monitoring its operations. This Committee examines and approves projects.

The day-to-day administration of the Programme is in the hands of a secretariat established at FAO headquarters in Rome.

The Programme's operations are financed solely by voluntary contributions.

The Programme has contributed over fourteen years (1963-76) to the execution of 821 projects in 105 countries.

TABLE 1 - EEC commitments in volume terms
('000 tonnes)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Cereals ^(a)	1035	1035	1035	1035	1160,4	1287	1287	1287	1287	1287	1287	1287	1650
National operations	734	698	682	621	696	707	643,5	579	566,5	566,5	566,5	566,5	722,3
Community operations	301	337	353	414	464,4	580	643,5	708	720,5	720,5	720,5	720,5	927,7
Milk powder	-	127	-	-	73	55	55	150	105	150	150	-	150
Butteroil	-	37	-	-	15	45	45	45	45	45	45	-	45
Sugar	-	-	-	4	2	6	6	6	6	6	-	-	-

(a) 1969 corresponds to the 1968-69 marketing year

Source: EC Commission

TABLE 2: Food aid in the form of cereals (Community operations) - commitments by destination

%

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
EUROPE	-	-	-	-	0,5	2	2	1	1	-
AFRICA	13	23	33	41	31	38	24	21	41	33
Sahel	-	13	5	11	16	25	10	4,5	2	7,7
Maghreb	-	10	18	18	5	4	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	4	5	3	3	1,5	3	20,5	9
MIDDLE EAST	16,6	24	25	8	4	7	3	5	8	7
FAR EAST	62	46	32	24	47	37	56	55	29	37
Bangladesh	-	-	8	14	38	20	23	21	14	16
India	26,5	-	-	-	-	5	25	25	-	-
Pakistan	16,6	24	10	2	2	5	4	5	3	4
LATIN AMERICA	-	-	4	3	10	3	2	3	4	4,5
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	8	1	6	23	7	13	13	15	17	18

Source: EC Commission

TABLE 3: Food aid in the form of skimmed milk powder - commitments by destination

%

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
EUROPE	-	1	-	-	-	0,3	-	1	0,6	-
AFRICA	-	-	-	-	21,5	37	26	19	28	20
Sahel	-	-	-	-	20,5	33	12	7	1,3	5
Maghreb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	-	3	1	1,1	4	9,5	3
MIDDLE EAST	-	2	-	-	2	2	2	4	4	3
FAR EAST	-	-	-	-	27	11	22	27	25	30,2
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	27	3,6	5,4	12	-	6
India	-	-	-	-	-	5	9,1	5	-	21
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2,3	2,3	0,3
LATIN AMERICA	-	-	-	-	-	0,5	1	8	3,5	7
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	-	97	-	-	50	49	49	41	39	40

Source: EC Commission

TABLE 4: Food aid in the form of butteroil - commitments by destination

%

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
EUROPE	-	-	-	-	-	1,3	3	-	2,2	-
AFRICA	-	-	-	-	-	25,2	11,7	16,1	33	16
Sahel	-	-	-	-	-	21,1	0,2	6	5	7
Maghreb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	2,2	3,3	5	10,3	2
MIDDLE EAST	-	5,5	-	-	-	3	4,3	11,2	6,2	5,1
FAR EAST	-	-	-	-	-	29	30	18	19	49
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	14	15,5	8	-	7
India	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7	28
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	8	5	4
LATIN AMERICA	-	-	-	-	-	1,6	3	7	6	6
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	-	95,5	-	-	100	40	48	47,8	32,4	23,6

Source: EC Commission

1982 PROGRAMME OF FOOD
AID IN THE FORM OF CEREALS

Recipients	Quantity allocated (tonnes)	Method of financing
<u>1. Countries</u>		
ANGOLA	10 000	cif
BANGLADESH	140 000	cif
EGYPT	140 000	fob
ETHIOPIA	20 000	cif
GHANA	10 000	fob
GUINEA	10 000	cif
HAITI x	10 000	fad
KENYA	15 000	fob
LESOTHO	6 000	fad
MADAGASCAR	15 000	fob
MALI	15 000	fad
MAURITANIA	10 000	fob
MOZAMBIQUE	25 000	cif
SENEGAL	20 000	fob
SOMALIA	35 000	cif
SRI LANKA	37 000	fob
SOUDAN	13 000	fob
TANZANIA	20 000	cif
UPPER VOLTA	8 000	fad
ZAIRE	10 000	cif

	569 000	
<u>2. Organizations</u>		
ICRC (1)	15 000	fad
LICROSS (2)	2 000	fad
UNHCR (3)	62 000 x	fad
UNRWA (4)	42 000	fad
WFP (projects) (5)	55 000	fad
WFB (6)	30 000	fad

	206 000	
<u>3. Reserve</u>		
	152 663	
TOTAL ...	927 663	

x Via a specialized agency

x Of which 50 000 t for Afghan refugees in Pakistan and 12 000 t for refugees in Thailand.

(1) ICRC: International Committee for the Red Cross

(2) LICROSS: League of Red Cross Societies

(3) UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(4) UNRWA: United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees

(5) WFP: World Food Programme

(6) IEF: International Emergency Food Reserve

1982 PROGRAMME OF FOOD AID
IN THE FORM OF SKIMMED MILK POWDER

Recipients	QUANTITY ALLOCATED (tonnes)	METHOD OF FINANCING
<u>1. Countries</u>		
ANGOLA	500	cif
BURUNDI	100	fad
CAPE VERDE	400	cif
COMOROS	400	cif
DJIBOUTI	200	cif
ECUADOR	500	fob
EGYPT	10 000	fob
ETHIOPIA	2 000	cif
GHANA	2 000	fob
GRENADA	350	fob
INDIA	31 000	cif
INDONESIA	2 000	fob
JAMAICA	1 500	fob
LEBANON	1 100	fob
LESOTHO	300	fad
MALI	600	fad
MALTA	200	fob
MAURITIUS	500	fob
MAURITANIA	1 000	cif
MOROCCO	1 500	fob
MOZAMBIQUE	750	cif
NICARAGUA	3 200	fob
NIGER	250	fad
PAKISTAN	2 000	fob
PERU	1 000	fob
PHILIPPINES	1 000	fob
SENEGAL	2 000	fob
SIERRA LEONE	500	cif
SOMALIA	3 500	cif
SUDAN	500	fob
TANZANIA	2 000	cif
UGANDA	500	fad
ZIMBABWE	1 500	fob
	74 850	
<u>2. Organizations</u>		
ICR	2 000	fad
LICROSS	1 800	fad
UNRWA	1 360	fad
WFP	32 000	fad
NGO (Non-gov. organizations)	27 000	fad
	64 160	
<u>3. Reserve</u>		
	10 990	
TOTAL	150 000	

1982 PROGRAMME OF FOOD AID
IN THE FORM OF MILK FATS

Recipients	Quantity allocated (tonnes)	Method of financing
<u>1. Countries</u>		
BANGLADESH	3 500	cif
BURUNDI	50	fad
CAPE VERDE	300	cif
COMOROS	100	cif
DJIBOUTI	100	cif
EGYPT	2 800	fob
ETHIOPIA	1 000	cif
GHANA	600	fob
GRENADA	30	fob
GUINEA BISSAU	175	cif
GUYANA	100	fob
HONDURAS	600	fob
INDIA	12 700	cif
JAMAICA	200	fob
LEBANON	1 000	fob
LESOTHO	200	fad
MALI	200	fad
MOROCCO	200	fob
MAURITANIA	1 000	cif
MOZAMBIQUE	200	cif
NICARAGUA	300	fob
PAKISTAN	2 000	fob
PERU	500	fob
PHILIPPINES	100	fob
SAO TOME E PRINCIPE	100	cif
SIERRA LEONE	200	cif
SOMALIA	1 500	cif
SRI LANKA	100	fob
TANZANIA	400	cif
	<hr/> 30 255	
<u>2. Organizations</u>		
ICR	1 000	fad
LICROSS	500	fad
UNRWA	3 900	fad
WFP	6 000	fad
NGOs	2 000	fad
	<hr/> 13 400	
<u>3. Reserve</u>	<hr/> 1 345	
TOTAL	<hr/> 45 000	

OTHER PUBLICATIONS CONCERNING "DEVELOPMENT"

Other EEC publications about the Community's relations with the Third World can be obtained from the following address:

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Publications distribution service, Room 2/84
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- How to participate in contracts financed by the European Development Fund
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2. SERIES: "INFORMATION" ET "EUROPE INFORMATION"

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